SHUPREME COURT -- In the matter

HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Consumption and all other Diseases of the Lungs. This mediture has dealled the dispute about the curability of Continue has dealled the dispute about the curability of Continue has dealled the dispute about the curability of Continue has dealled the dispute about the curability of Continue has dealled the dispute about the curability of Continue has a large and the disorders to which the human ply carned, as almost any of the disorders to which the human ply carned, as almost any of the disorders to which the human ply carned, as almost any of the disorders to which the human ply carned, as almost any of the disorders to which the human is liable. The operation of a single bottle, which to far gone in the disease—of this fact, and even a single dose gives evidence of its extraordinary influence in arresting and erselicating the malady, by the immendant relief which it afferds. This is no queck of secret ro nody. Dr. Hastings, its discoveror, is one of the most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a fall disclosure of its history and all its component parts to the world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confining to himself, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calculated to do such universal good. And such have been the wonderful results of its operations that the Londow Lamest, The Medical Times, and the most eminent physicians of both Hemisphores, are auxiously calling upon sufferent to have immediate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known medicines, it alone has positively established its ellicacy by undeniable proofs of couring Consumption and other diseases of the lungs. The great celebrity of Hastings's Compound Syrup of Naphtha, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates of cures. In fact, so far as our be sacertained, it has cured, or is fast curing, almost all who have use it, and probably no person who has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a warm certificate in its favo

STAND FROM UNDER .- "Straw Goods are Coming Down."—FREEMAN, the Hatter, at 90 Fulton st., has determined to close the balance of his stock, at and below c. st. Beautiful White Beavers, \$2.50 to \$3.59; Fammer, \$1.50 to \$3.1 Legborn, Braid, and Children's Fancy Hats, at a sacrifice. Go to No. 90 Fulton-st., if you want to buy cheep. FREEMAN, No. 96 Fulton-st., near Gold.

THE TRUE ROAD TO POPULARITY .- By THE TRUE ROAD TO POPULARITY.—By keeping the only really fashionable Residy-made Glothing in the city—by cutting none but the best fabrics—by employing the best workmen, at liberal wages—by importing from Europe the newest styles of goods, and the latest fashions, in advance of other houses—by unwavering punctuality and courtesy—the firm of Jennings & Co. have succeeded in acquiring and securing, without the help of puffing or exaggerated advertisements, an amount of profitable custom with which they have every reason to be estisfied. They find their circle of business widening every year, and are therefore justified in believing that their exertions to gratify the tastes of their customers are duly appreciated. At present they would especially direct attention to their midsummer stock, manufactured expressly for warm weather wear. It comprehends an assortment of light clothing, unequaled in style and variety by any other in the city. The cut and finish of the Coats, Sacks, Vests, Pantshoons, &c., sold ready-made, or made to measure at this establishment, challenge the administron of the composeeur in fashionable clothing. W. T. Jennings& Co., No. 23 Broadway, American Hotel.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Tailors, have removed from No 263 to No. 627 Broadway, (Brewster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleeck-er-ta.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

ANNEXATION AT UNION HALL.—
ROGERS, the celebrated Clothier, is an annexationist! He has added another large building to that splendid six story edifice at the corner of Fulton and Nassacsts, known as Union Hall. He seems determined to be at the head of the Clothing trade in the United States. His scale of prices, based upon a vast business and sanstained by judicious purchases in the best European markets, draws not only the million but the fashionable world. Such coars, pants, sacks, vota, palitots, and summer clothing generally for gentlemen and boys, were never before sold at equally low rates.

Thin persons sometimes complain that it is impossible to fit them with a shirt. This is a mis-take. It they have not been fitted it has been through mis-measurement. GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, guarantees a satisfactory fit whatever the shape of the person may be. His rules are mathematically certain.

DAGUERREOTYPES BY BRADY .- The public are respectfully invited to examine the Prize Pictures exhibited at the Werld's Fair, together with a large collection of the Portraits of most of the distinguished men of our country, at Braby's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

To CONNOISSEURS .- The richest invoice of Gepts Walking Canes ever opened in this city, (of Peris manufacture) with this day be put on sale, by LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

Housekeepers and others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would no well to call at Wit-Lard's old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Forty Second-hand Pianos from \$20 o \$200, at HatLet, Davis & Co.'s N. Y. Warerooms, where also may be found their Pianos, with and without the Æolian and the best assortment of Boston and New-York Pianos in the city.

Gould & Berry, No. 297 Broadway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

A fire on the prairie could not chemistry, and by action on the roots of the hair, produces the singular change. Sold at the General Depôt, No. 306 Grandest, and at No. 192 Broadway; No. 279 Washington-st.; No. 362 Hudson-st.; No. 127 Bewery, New-York. Also, No. 175 Fulton-st. and No. 146 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is selebrated in all parts of the World; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dys is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, Wholesaic or Retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address, beware of imitations.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Equally colebrated is Gouzaun's Medicated Boop for curing pimples freekles, sait rheam, fish worms, tetter, salicovness, tan roughness, ice. Poudre Subills norcets hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lilly White and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walkerst, near Broadway.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE .-Every day's experience confirms the positive fact established by all who have given the above articles a fair and impartial trial, that it fully accomplishes the object contemplated by the inventor, viz: The restoration of decayed and diseased lasts, the conversion of that which is gray to its original col-or, and the respipearance of a new and beautiful head of hair. Sold at the general Depot. No. 123 Chambers-st., and the principal Druggists of the city.

Gentlemen who wish to wear Cris-Hair Dyes, which will render them baid in a short time. Au contraire, Cristadoso's Liquid Hair Dye will preserve, as well as embrown or blacken the hair. Applied and sold at Carstadoso's, No. 6 Aster House Private rooms for applying the Dye.

ALL you who're plagued with bugs

Come listes to my dilty,
Along the walls, beneath the slates.
Three Livon's famous Powder—that's
The staff to clear the city
Of bed-bugs, rosches, ents and fleas;
And if the rats awarm thickly,
His pills, about the size of peas,
Will all the rascals quickly.
Depot for the sale of Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills,
No 428 Breedway.

Jim Philips .- Mr. Rawn retarned, a few days since, from a mission to Virginia, on the part of some of our philanthropic citizens, for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts and situation of the fugitive slave, Jim Philips, arrested a short time ago, in Harrisburg, as the property of a gentleman in that State. He found Jim at Richmond, in the hands of a slave trader, who purchased him from his reputed owner soon after his arrival in Virginia, and who holds him at \$ 500. Our citizens are now engaged in the laudable work of raising the necessary sum to purchase his freedom and restore him to his family and friends here.

[Harrisburg Telegraph.

The steam tug Jacob Hinds, Capt. S. D. Stochwell, of thirty tens burder, yesterday artived at this port, having made a trip per various continuous canals, of 220 miles. The lug is accompanied by fare targes, each of which are 30 tens burden, and left Bufale several weeks sheet for New York. She left a few days atterward for Bufale, with a load of 320 tups of railroad from for the great Eris Railroad. Returning to New York she landed an enormous quantity of staver, and therees turned head to this return. turning to Reme York she landed an enormous quantity of staves, and thence turned head to this port. Successe through the Eric Canal, 357 miles, in 9 days; thence 150 miles, along the Haddon River, in 40 hours; thence to Brunswick, belaware and Karitan Canal to Ealtimore. She will be leaded at this port with about 300 turns of Cumberland coal, and then start for Buffalo.

Rufus Porter, who is building the serial ship at Washington, a ve to his soulding the point: "The fibrous material for the flow and saloon has been all variabled, and the sawing and making up the flost are now in progress, and we may have live any for tuficular in two weeks. The frame work of the saloon, and the loogitudinal rods for the flost, are ready to be set up. The engine and believe are only walking for the furnace."

William Pope, of Montpelier, Pow-hatan Co., Va., died at his residence on the 19th inst., in the 96th year of his age. He was the contemporary of Jefferson, Wythe, Patrick Henry, &c., and the intima's friend of Wirt, Richard Morris and Dahnay Carr. The reader of Kennedy's Life of Wirt will find abundant proofs of the estimation in which Mr. Pope was held proofs of the estimation in wi by that scholar and statesman.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Water Core.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1852.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolin

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil Hamsburgh and Jersey City for 12; cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the vote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office Price 124 cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Eur

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications, which were prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are every way authentic and efficient, and are sold at the bare cost of Paper and Printing. There ought to be at least One Million Copies in circulation before the end of July. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE of GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventful scenes of his illustrious career, including the Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepee, &c., with his protection of the Irish pris-oners in Canada, &c. &c.—a large, handsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages on fine paper—is ready at The Tri-sum office this morning. Price \$2 per hundred, 30 sents per dozen, 3 cents single.

When ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for under 500 miles and 4 cents for over 500 miles must be added, as the Post Office Department refuse to send without prepayment of postage.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT -a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eighteen spirited illustrations—will also be ready, and will be afforded for \$10 per thousand, \$14 per hundred, or 2 cents singly. Terms, Cash inflexibly. If to be sent by Mail 1 cent for 500 miles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay

The Life of Scott in German-Campaign Edition, with all the Illustrations of the regular edition in English, will be issued on Thursday morning. Price (the same as in English) \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozen, 3 cents single-always cash. Orders from Clubs, Committees, and individuals are urgently requested. Now is the time to do good. Address, Greeley & McElrath, Tribune Office.

WHY I AM A WHIG-A Letter to an Inquiring Friend-By Horace GREE-LEY-being a calm and lucid statement of the grounds of radical difference between the two great parties which divide the American People and the author's reasons for preferring and supporting the Whig party: A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents singly.

If ordered to be sent by Mail 1 cent each for 500 miles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay postage.

THE TRIBUNE. SCOTT Leads the Column !- Forward!

"Now, brothers, now is the hour!"

The publishers of The New-York Tribune proffer copies of their regular and full Weekly issue (eight large pages, each six columns, of Literature, Politics and News) for the remainder of the Presidential Campaign, commencing with the 7th of August and closing with Nov. 25th, when we confidently hope to

announce their triumph,—on the following terms: 1 copy for the 15 weeks. 80 50 5 copies, to one address. 3 00 9 copies do do. 3 00 25 copies do do 7 50

Payment in all cases to accompany the order The selection of WINFIELD SCOTT for President and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President has gratified our ardent wishes and strengthened our earnest hopes. Our conviction has long been fixed that Gen. Scorr is the very man fitted and marked out by his heroic schlevements-his inestimable services, at critical periods in preserving our National tranquility and preventing the effusion of blood-by his unquestioned integrity, his self-devoting patriotism, his unsectional position and his humanity-to unite the Whig Masses in one enthusiastic, invincible bost and lead them on to victory. So believing, we have labored and hoped for his nomination, and we now confidently look to the result to justify our sanguine anticipations.

THE TRIBUNE, standing on its own Platform and knowing no other authority but truth, will do its utmost for the election of Scorr and GRAHAM; but it will not be absorbed by Political discussion. We have chosen to proffer Campaign subscribers a large sheet rather than a small and cheaper one, because the postage is the same, and because we wish to extend the knowledge of what THE TRIBUNE habitually is. The letters of our Associate BAYARD TAYLOR, who next writes us from Syria, the ruins of Nineveh, Constantinople, &c., will appear every week, with reviews of new Books, Proceedings of Congress and the general Foreign and Demestic News of the Day. If there is another journal in America more valuable or interesting than THE TRIBUNE, it is not because more money or labor is

spent thereon. -All the Editions of THE TRIBUNE are printed in large Quarto form, on a sheet 31 by 42 inches, showing eight large and compact pages of reading matter. About half the Daily is devoted to Advertisements, very few of which appear in our other issues. No ten dollar dally in the world contains more reading matter than THE TRIBUNE, which is afforded at \$5 per annum, or \$14 for three months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE : One copy (per annum) \$3; Two do. \$5; Ten do. \$20. WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

One copy (per annum) \$2; Three do. \$5; 8 do. \$10; Twenty do. (to one address) \$20. "." Payment is in all cases required in advance.

Subscriptions for THE CAMPAIGN TRIEBNE OF either

of our regular issues, are respectfully solicited. All notes of specie paying banks taken at par and may be remitted at our risk. Please address
GREELEY & McELRATH,

Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

For Europe. The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued on TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Asia sails from this port To-morrow at 12

Cononess .- In Senate yesterday, the Mexican Boundary occupied the morning hour. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of five. A bill to pay fer some buman chattels lost in the Creek War, was gagged through most uncourteously, after several Senators had desired its postponement. But then it had "slaves" in it and was bound to pass, right or wrong. The charges against Mr. Bartlett, of the Boundary mission, occupied the attention of the Senate for the remainder of the session.

In the House, one of the most extraordinary and shamelessly partial resolutions was passed that ever came under our notice. It was nothing less than to pass through the mails, free of

postage, the paper known as The Congressional | heavily, buying up ten thousand acres and Globe and Appendix, a most bitter Loco-Foco print, having but the one merit of giving very full reports of Congressional doings. The resolution passed under the gag, which was applied by Mr. CARTTER (Loco) of Ohio. Almost every daily paper in New-York gives to its readers the same proceedings (in a condensed form) about a week sooner than The Globe, yet they must pay one and two cents for the privilege. The real intent of this scandalous resolution is to make the people at large pay for the circulation through the mails of Pierce and King documents. We trust the Senate have more honor than to listen for a moment to such a scheme. If they pars it, they can do no less than amend i so that all newspapers shall go free in the same manner. This precious resolution was concocted by Erson B. Olds, of Ohio, one of the most virulent and unscrupulous Loco-Focos in the present Congress. The same OLDS reported a lot of new Post Routes, and wanted them put through without reading. The expiration of the morning hour arrested this atrocity. Mr. OLDS is respectfully proposed as an honorary member of the New-York Common Council. After voting themselves the usual books, the House tried to get at the day of adjournment, but failed to suspend the rules. The House then took up the River and Harbor bill, but made no progress, all the proposed amendments being voted down. Finally the House adjourned without a

By TELEGRAPH.-Lundy's Lane is the chief point of attraction to-day. An immense congregation of Whigs are already on the ground, and the gathering will undoubtedly rival the great Harrisonian Conventions at Syracuse and elsewhere in 1840. Gov. Hunt is expected to be present, to review the military, to-morrow morning. We shall have full reports to-day of the proceed-

The Fishing business is much agitated in the Eastern States. It is reported that Commodore Long is to proceed at once to the Mouth of the St. Lawrence with the steam frigate Saranac and the sloop-of-war Albany, for the purpose of protecting our fishermen in their rights.

A Convention of free colored persons in Baltimore, vesterday, enjoyed the honor of being mobbed by other less enlightened colored brethren, undoubtedly at white instigation. Nothing serious occurred.

We learn from Texas, that Gen. Avalos is supposed to be preparing a coup d'etat for the Mexican Government.

From the Plains, we have the sad intelligence of the massacre of Capt. Marcy and a party of 80 men by the Camanche Indians. We are paying frightfully dear for the annexation of these ferocious savages in the disgraceful Texas and Mexico

HENRY CLAY's obsequies were celebrated at Easton, Pa., yesterday, in a becoming manner.

The Locos had a large gathering at Newburgh vesterday, about half the concourse being from this City.

We have several accidents, &c., as usual, reported by the wires.

THE YOUNG WHIGS .- The rally at Tompkins-square last night was a glorious one, immense in numbers and unbounded in enthusiasm. The arrangements for reporting were very poor indeed, but by some effort we managed to get an idea of the doings, which will be found in another place. The Young Whigs are fully aroused, their organization is efficient and rapidly extending, and the zeal with which they come up to the work proves that they will show a good account of themselves in November.

CASE OF KAINE .- This man was brought up by a writ of habeas corpus yesterday, and the case was argued but finally adjourned until Wednesday. A great crowd collected, and a large police force was called out. While Kaine was being taken back to prison, an alleged attempt at rescue occured, wherein some hard blows were given and received by the Police, but no very serious damage was done. A report of the doings will be found in our City columns.

We learn from Paris that notwithstanding the police are continually on the alert still a multitude of writings are diffused in all quarters, in which the Government is most powerfully attacked. At the present time several namphlets are in circulation which condemn the proceedings of the 2d December with exceeding severity, and an enmity until now unknown. One of these, Le Crime du 2 Decembre, introductory to a pamphlet entitled Napolcon le Petit, was written by Victor Hugo. Another is by P. Duprat, and gives an account of the members of the mixed Commission of the Departments, and the persons condemned by them. This bears the treasouple title of Table de Proscription de Louis Bonaparte et de ses Complices. These and similar writings are devoured with so much the more curiosity, since all that the Government allows to appear is so empty and insignificant.

## THAT 'DEMAGOGUING' BILL.

By far the most important measure now waiting the decisive action of Congress is that which has already passed the House but still hangs in the Senate, commonly known as 'the Homestead bill,' and proposing to allot to every settler on the unappropriated Public Lands (the same being cleared of the Indian title, duly surveyed and brought into market, and not reserved as containing Mineral or for some other reason) the quarter-section (160 acres) occupied and duly entered by him of said Lands-he paying the expense of survey, entry, and all necessary papers and formalities, and not being the owner or claimant of any other land.

The imperfection of this bill is freely admitted by its friends. It fails to give full effect to the vital principle on which it is based, and whereby alone it can be justified-namely, that unappropriated, unimproved Public Land is by the law of Nature and of Social Right the portion of those who, claiming no other portion of Man's heritage, are willing to improve and cultivate it. The bill is defective in that it fails to interdict and prevent the farther buying up of the Public Lands by men who do not need and will not improve them, for the purpose of selling them at a profit to those who do need and will cultivate them-though it will strongly tend to discourage and diminish this pernicious traffic by rendering it, on any large scale, unprofitable. It does not absolutely appropriate and reserve the Public Lands for settlement and use by those alone who

settling it with his tenants, dependents and hirelings. But, with all its defects, it is a step in the right direction. It means right. It cannot fail to do good. It hints the salutary principle which it fails consistently to affirm. Its passage would save several millions of dollars per annum now paid by that hardy, indigent and deserving class who build the first cabins and run the first plows in the prairie and the wilderness. It would tend to render the settlement of our Public Lands far more compact and coherent than it has hitherto been, thus insuring the earlier introduction and more liberal support of schools, churches. &c. It would tend to diminish the enormous fortunes now being amassed by jobbers in Land Warrants and Railroad Grants. It would render mortgages less numerous and the pressure of debt less onerous throughout the new settlements. It would tend to give steadiness to our Tariffs, which extraordinary receipts from Public Lands in seasons of inflation and speculation have heretofore caused to oscillate. It would enable the pioneers of the West to clothe and educate their families better than they can now afford, thereby largely increasing the commerce and consumption of the West, to the sensible augmentation of the Revenue and of the sales of eastern Merchants and Manufacturers. In short, it is-with all its defects-the great measure of the Session, and ought to be passed as it stands, if only as an earnest of something better to follow. For the revolution it involves will not go backward. The power of Wealth over Poverty will be diminished from the hour of its passage. The Opportunities and the Recompense of rugged Labor will be sensibly improved by it. The drain from our Eastern Cities which it will incite will strengthen the New States and at the same time relieve the Old. We shall have to spare some very useful citizens, but their going will give a step upward to many who are fitted to be as useful if they had but the opportunity. The passage of this bill will tend to benefit all sections of the Union and all classes

engaged in useful avocations. Gentlemen of the Senate! will you be so good as to vote on the Homestead bill? It would be idle to ask you to vote as we think you should; so we will only ask you to vote somehow-anyhow. It does seem to us that a measure of such importance, now for several years before Congress, and backed by more than a majority of all the petitions on all subjects which have been sent to Congress at this Session, is entitled at least to a vote. May we not hope to

GOV. TOMPKINS AND GEN. SCOTT.

have the pleasure of recording one ?

On the 25th Nov., 1815, Hon. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, then Governor of New-York, conceiving that no fitter occasion than the anniversary of the Evacuation of New-York could be found for the purpose, made to Gen. Scorr an official presentation of the sword which the Legislature of the State had voted him as a testimonial of the popular admiration for his recent brilliant and heroic achievements on the Northern frontier. The address of the Governor to the gallant General was replete with an ardent and generous appreciation of his great deeds and manly qualities, and cannot be read by the patriotic citizen of the Republic even at this day without a thrill of satisfaction. It is as

"Sin: I avail myself of an anniversary commemoration of the exploits of our forefathers, to perform the pleasing duty of proclaiming the grati-tude of the people of this State to those descend-ants of the heroes of the Revolution whose services in the late war have contributed so mainly to perpetuate the independence which our venerated ancestors achieved, and to advance the glory of the American nation.

"In adverting Sir, to your claims of distinction, it would be sufficient to say, that, on all occasions, you have displayed the highest military accomrights and honor of your country, and the most in trepid exertions in their support. A rapid and un edented succession of promotions at an early e has been the well-earned fruit of your talents. The distinguished notice by your Government is the best encomium on your character, and the highest reward to which the virtuous and the great

"But, Sir, your military career is replete with splendid events. Without descending to too much minuteness, I may briefly refer to your exploits in the most interesting portion of the American Con-tinent. The shores of Ningara, from Erie to Ontario, are inscribed with your name, and with the names of your brave companions. The defeat of the enemy at Fort George will not be forgotten. The memorable conflict on the plains of Chippe-we, and the appalling night-battle on the hights of Niagara, are events which have added new celeb-rity to the spot where they happened, hightening the majesty of the stupendous cataract by com-bining with its natural, all the force of the moral subline. The admirers of the great in nature, from all quarters in the globe, will forever visit the theater of your achievements. They will bear to their distant homes the idea of this mighty display of nature, and will associate with it the deeds of you and your brothers in arms. And so long as the beautiful and sublime shall be objects of admiration among men-so long as the whelming wa-ters of Erie shall be tumbled into the awful depths Niagara-so long shall the splendid actions in hich you have had so conspicuous a share, en-

dure in the memory of man.

"Accept, Sir, the sword presented to you by the people of this State, as a pledge of their affect. ti n and gratitude for your sistinguished services; and may the remainder of your life be as serene and happy as your early days have been useful

-To this Gen. Scorr briefly and appropriately replied, to the effect that he regarded the acceptance of the sword as the assumption of a new obligation on his part to support and defend the national honor and independence, and that could be feel himself more worthy of the distinction conferred upon him, the sole wish left for him at that moment would be that the glory and the liberties of the Republic might be

need land for these purposes. It does not unscrupulous calumny and falsehood are tary of the Navy, is the place of William A. Grabam prevent a rich man, or one able to borrow | new relentlessly employed! But in No- | relend.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1852. vember the American electors will nobly justify themselves, and avenge the wrongs suffered by their long-tried and faithful servant.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND THE

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung is publishing a series of letters from this side the Atlantic, by Mr. Privy-Councillor Hesse, Prussian Consul General for Central America. Mr. Hesse arrived in this country, on the way to the scene of his official duties, toward the end of November last, and spent some time in New-York and Washington, observing the character and movement of the people, and studying the peculiarities of our political system and parties. In one of his letters we find a passage which would seem to cast some light on the views of the Sham Democracy in the United States, in respect to Democratic ideas as they are held in Continental Europe, and especially among the Germans. We translate it as follows, for the benefit of whom it may concern:

The Democrats of North America are Federalists, who aim at the independence of the several States, and the reduction of the influence of the General Government to the lowest point possible. In this respect they are analogous to a very con-servative party of Germany. They demand far-ther, a cheap, just and incorruptible Executive, but at the same time a decided one, when warlike demonstrations of the power and greatness of the country become necessary. When Miss Donelson of Washington, the amiable daughter of the former American Ambassador at Berlin, described herself and her friends as decided Democrats, and at the same time expressedher great reverence for her Majesty the Queen, and the most lively sym-pathy for the aristocratic exiles of Berlin, she explained the seeming paradox by the remark that the German Democrats found no sympathy in all America, because being entirely without unity among themselves, they were striving for something opposed to the spirit of their country's history, and therefore impossible. The impracticable nature of the German Democratic ideas exhibits itself, in fact, in the open dissensions as to their significance and end, in which the German Democratic Next Appares almost universally engage. North America almost universally engage They serve only to strengthen the party of the "Natives," who, looking at the misbehavior of the German exiles, are striving to make a twenty years' residence in America necessary to naturalization. It is true that Hecker, Strave and some others of similar opinions were received with a certain amount of ceremony; but this was confined to their German friends, and all the coryphæi of the German Democracy are long since

Mr. Hesse also gives some information as to the manner in which distinguished strangers come to be received here with public honors, which will also prove interesting to many readers. Unluckily, however, he does not state whether he learned this piece of intelligence from a "democratic" young lady or not:

"A false estimate is made in Europe of the public receptions and demonstrations, with which from time to time political refugees are received in many parts of the United States. Such demon-strations are, as a rule, the work of managing partisans, are very easy to bring about, and are ren-dered still more easy by the taste of the Americans for the show and glitter of public processions and splendid uniforms. On the same grounds may be explained the high honors bestowed upon the few European scholars little known at home, who visit America. The less literature is extended in the United States, so much easier is it to introduce a European scholar of the lowest rank, as a star of the first magnitude, and to honor him in a manner which can hardly be understood in Eu-

Religious Disturbances in Greece.

We have already announced the existence of a great religious excitement in Greece occasioned by the preaching of a monk named Christophoros against the spiritual authority of the Patriarch of Constantinople. Our files of foreign journals give us several facts in regard to the affair, from which we are enabled to give a

The Greeks, as is known, at the time of their declaration of independence, though preserving a fellowship in doctrine with the rest of the Orienal Church, were unwilling to remain under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople, who was a subject of the Sublime Porte. A synod was accordingly established in Greece for the administration of religious affairs. This state of things continued until the present year, when a treaty was concluded between the Government of King Otho and the Patriarch, conferring the religious sovereignty upon the latter. and thus diminishing the importance of the Greek synod. This arrangement aroused the indignation of certain monks, at the head of whom was Father Christophoros, and was made the pretext for a wide-spread, popular agitation.

The people, in several of the Peloponnesian provinces, became greatly excited under the exnortations of the monks, and seemed ready to erect the standard of revolt. Father Christophoros, as he saw his influence on the increase, threw off the cloak, which he had at first assumed, and made no concealment of his political designs. He spared no pains to arouse the populace to hatred of the authorities. He even pretended to work miracles, sometimes professing to make the dead speak, and sometimes appearing in the dark surrounded with a luminous halo. By turns, he became the fanatical preacher, the furious demagogue, the magician, and the military chieftain. In this last capacity, he employed a very ingenious system of tactics. When he could not escape from the troops of the Government, he would form a square with the multitude that always surrounded him, place himself in the center, and in this position defy the military, who, bewildered by the audacity of the monk, and perhaps influenced by a secret superstition, would refuse to disperse the dense mass, declaring that they could not fire on women, children, and old men. Christophoros would then take advantage of the darkness of the night to break up the crowd and hide himself. On the 31st of May, Christophoros was in the

ommand of Leuetra, followed by a small number of armed men and a crowd of women. The authorities came out to attack him. Upon seeing them, Christophoros called upon the women, who immediately began to throw stones upon the pursners, and wounded many of them severely. The same day, a preacher named Castorchis, who had been sent by the Government, pronounced a disourse against the scandalous and destructives dectrines of Christopheros; but he made little apression on the people; while Christophoros endeavored to excite them to burn his adversory. It is stated, officially, that on the 15th of June, the army of Christopheros, having failed in the attempt to invade the city of Calamara, dispersed, and that their leader was obliged to fice.

The accounts, however, up to the last dates, are so contradictory, that it is difficult to decide whether the career of Christophoros has been stormed, and order restored in the provinces, or whether be in still successful in stirring up a popu-

We find in The Washington Re--It is against this patriotic hero that the Hen. John P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, to be Secre like the official as nonnegment of the appointment of

Baics by Annion. THE MEN OF CHURUBUSCO. They's point them out in after years-The men of Churubusco fight! And tender hearts will name with tears The gallant spirits quenched at night, When each who under Winfield fought, And kept the field alive, Was equal, in the deeds he wrought,

To any common five ; They'll point them out, those veterans then As far beyond all commen men, And each to each, with stern delight, Will name the Churubusco fight. They'll sing their praise when they're no more-The men of Churubusco fight! And when their latest march is o'er-

Then girls will beg his friends to spare, From off that heary brow, A shred but of the scattered hair Which waves so richly now: And loiterers by the inn-side hearth Will pause amid the tavern mirth; And, filling, fear since he has passed, They'll drink " to Churubusco's last!"

As one by one is lost to sight-

They'll paint their deeds in statued hall-The deeds of Churubusco fight! And on the smoke-dried cottage wall Will smile their pictures, brave and bright; Who fought with stalwart Scott of yore,

That storied field to win-When every warrior bosom bore Five hero hearts within; They'll legends tell of heroes then, Far, far beyond all modern men; And still in song will grow more bright The deeds of Churubusco fight.

GRAND RALLY WHIG YOUNG MEN!

AT TOMPKINS SQUARE.

FIFTY THOUSAND WHIGS ASSEMBLED

There was a glorious gathering of the earnest young Whigs of this City, last night, at Tompkins-square; a fitting preface to the great volume of exultation this day at Lundy's Lane.

Thousands upon thousands gathered in the square, and surrounded the tostrum in a dense throng, all [except a few Loco-Foco discontents] being animated with a single feeling-that of advancing the election of Gen. Scott.

Dodworth's Band was in attendance. and discoursed appropriate Music during the

evening. The meeting was called to order at 81 o'clock, and the following long list of officers was

unanimously appointed: DANIEL ULLMANN. ASSISTANT PRESIDENTS, WELL, CHAS. M. LEUPP, G. J. CORNELL, CHAS. WM. M. EVERTS.

Wards.
I. Edward Griffin,
Wm. C. Anderson,
Jonas Bartlett, II. James Gallagher D. C. Cammeyer, Edward McGinnes Jonas Bartiett,
Joseph A. Foote,
Samuel Whitney.
HI. Daniel Bowly,
James M. Sanderson,
Jacob P. Marshall,
Walter Haviland, James Duke, M. P. Mussey. IV. John Niles, Aug P. Greene, Philip J. Downey, Samuel McCracken, Charles E. Nesmith V. Warren Chapman,

Samuel McCracken,
John Farley,
VI. George Williams,
George Kstlock, Jr.,
John A. Sardee,
Israel Williams,
Chas, B. Fotto.
VIII. James Gridley,
George G. Lake,
William Sumpson,
John A. Lockwood,
John A. Lockwood,
John A. Lockwood,
X. David Miller,
Samuel O. Betts,
Edward B. Corwin,
W. Wells Wilson,
Daniel Wells,
XII. Marcelius Eells,
John J. Audubon, John Boyce, Isaac B. Batchelor, John F. Rodman, Theodore A. Ward. VII. John B. Webb, James Saffen, Wm. D. Ardrews, Ddwin F. Corey, Stephen Roberts, IX. Samuel Brevoort. James R. Ball,

James R. Ball,
H. Howard Cargill,
George Young,
Edward Slossen,
XI. John McGowan, Jr., Seaman Johnson, John A. Deveau, William H. Green, John J. Audubon, Johnathan J. Trouer, John T. Rollins, Abrain Wakeman, XIV. Wm S. Wood, Wm. S. Gregory, XIII. John Cooper, James Dewey,

James Johnson Klotts,
Jacob E. Howard,
Aug. Moran.

XV. Edwin J. Brown,
Wm. L. Barker,
Dr. J. Halsted,
Samuel M. Philips,
Wm. Taylor.

XVII. Merwin R. Brower,
Geo. Schwarts, Jr.,
Charles G. Dean,
Nathan C. Ely,
Wm. J. Davis.

Nathan C. Ely,
George H Franklin,
XIX. Lawrence R Kerr,
M. Hopper Mott,
John A Van Riper,
Henry Dexter,
William A. Dooley. Wm. J. Davis.
XX. James Androws. Jr.,
Honry Housson,
Chartes D. Furner,
Willism Tarner,
A. Warsen Slatth.

Wards. Wm. K. Hawley, Wm. Burnham, II. D. C. Henderson, II. D. C. Henderson, Solomon King, Thor. Delano.

IV. Waiter S. Pinchard, Michael Nedley, Wm. H. Sparka.

VI. Norman Cook, S. Smith, P. C. Van Wyck.

UII. Joseph R. Fasett. James Silvie, III. Azarish Giffen, Geo. W. Thatcher, Jacob P. Marshall, V. David Carpenter, John C. Oliver, John H. Steele, VII. John J. Levy, Geo. F. Woodward, John Griffin

Alex, Meakler, Robert McGrea. X James Griffith, John Griffin. John Griffin.
IX. Chas. Cunningham,
Geo. B. Springsteen,
Edw. A. Borden.
XI. Robt. H. Allaire,
Laban C. Stiles, Samuel Blogham,
M. S. Dunbam.
XII. J. De Witt Jones,
Robert Pennoyer,
Isaac Halloway,
XIV Benj. W. Riemards,

Laban C. Stiles,
Hugh Duno,
XIII. James Harger,
Frank Carpenter,
Owen Daly,
NV. Theo. F. McCurdy,
Oils D. Swan,
James A. Clark,
XVII. Geo. W. Tress,
Cornelius Miner,
Wm. C. Miles,
XIX. R. J. Johnson,
George Swift. Lucius B Atlen, Charles H. Myers, XVI Henry Jenkins, Abm. W. Delamater, Alex. McGuire, XVIII Oscar F. Benjamin, John Finch, Goo Peckham, XX. Tacil, Brown, Hugh Turner, Dr. Edmons, George Swift, E. B. Peet,

Upon taken the chair, Mr. ULLMAN, af-

ter returning thanks for the honor conferred upon im, made a brief speech, of which the following

is a report:

"Before commencing the proceedings of this evening, permit me, While Young Men of New York, to congratulate you upon the favorable anapies; under which we enter upon this political campaign. The strungle is for political power. The question is, to which of the two great parties, into which the control of the Government be intrusted ducing the next Freeidential term. Each has presented for the suffrages of their countrymen their respective candidates for the effices of Freeident and Vice President of the United States.

tate a. We have selected for our chief standard-bearsr on the Re-We have selected for our chief standard-bears an flustrious here who has lought the hattles of the Republic, and passed the larger pertunof his long life in the service. For has he only been distinguished to the field. Called in numerous business, by successive Presidents, to the checkarge of high and responsibly trusts, he has niweys to performed his high duty as formed with the approbation of all, and by a brilliant series of the normals invited has need with the approbation of all, and by a brilliant series of the normals invited him a stateman of large experience, and renizent ability. So pure and appright has been his course in numerous and high stations that not even his cyponents remained to assati him.

But this is not a personnal or most. Questions of vital importance to the interests of the Rapublic are to be decided. We committee the struggle a united and himmalious party. We stand by the ancient landmarks, and challenge our opponents to the obscursion. Our iteal and lituations is shor line gone down to the grave this of honors. We, who will ever held into calarined in our hearts, will show ourselves to be his worthy described.

actance literations is show has gone do an to the grave out of knoors. We, who will ever hold him control in our hearts, will show correlves to be his worthy disciples by advocating and sustaining the principles which he has begundhed to us as an inheritance. Young men of New York, upon a especially droves this duty. We have over claimed to stand first in our vetter to him, to his character, and to his principles. It is our proud boat that to the hour of his death he recognized and acknowledged our claim. Let us then, so kerth united, firm harmonized and enthasissic. In opposition to the dislogenious and deceptive array of regalives which the so-called Democratic party has put forth, we place the time inspered pulperples of our party.